(MGD) and about 600 million gallons water is being supplied per day by optimising production of water in water treatment plants. There is, thus a shortfall of about 200 million gallons daily (MGD).

(c) The following steps have been taken for augmentation of water supply:—

(i) An Inter-State Agreement for sharing of water of the river Yamuna was signed among the Chief Ministers of basin States.

(ii) 40 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Nangloi is under advanced stage of completion;

(iii) Construction of 20 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Bawana is being started.

(iv) It is proposed to construct a parallel lined channel from Munak to Haiderpur Water Treatment Plant to save line losses.

(v) 100 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Dwarka is proposed to be constructed.

(vi) For equitable distribution of potable water, rationalisation of distribution is being taken up.

(d) Delhi Jal Board has informed that the results of study conducted by scientists of AIIMS have not been made available to them. Drinking water, being supplied by Delhi Jal Board, is potable, wholesome and conforms to the laid down norms.

Registration of Unemployed with Employment Exchanges

2274. SARDAR GURCHARAN SINGH TOHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of graduates and women both skilled/unskilled on the employment registers available with employment exchanges in the State of Punjab as on 1st April, 1998; and

(b) the assistance provided by the Central Government in this regard to Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI RAM JETHMALANI): (a) The number of graduate and above job-seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, on the live register of the employment exchanges in Punjab as on 30th June, 1994 (latest available) as ascertained from Ministry of Labour was as follows:

Graduate and above (in thousand)	
Total	92.5
Women	44.3

Information regarding skilled/unskilled job-seekers is not maintained.

(b) The approach to the Ninth Plan envisages priority to agriculture and rural development with a view to generating adequate productive employment and eradication of poverty. Greater productive employment will be generated in the growth process itself by concentrating on sectors, sub-sectors and technologies which are labour intensive, in regions characterised by higher rates of unemployment and underemployment. this will benefit the job-seekers in Punjab also.

As far as urban areas are concerned the following allocations were made to Punjab for employment schemes in urban areas in the year 1997-98:—

Upto 30.11.97

Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY)	Rs. 83.67 lakhs
Prime Minister Integrated Urban Poverty Eradiction Programme (PMI UPEP)	Rs. 116.42 lakhs

1.12.97

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)	Rs. 68.33 lakhs